



MOLLY PITCHER AT THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.



WOMEN have filled no unimportant place in military affairs from the days of Joan of Arc to those of the most modern of daughters of the regiment. But few, however, have had as many lasting memorials of the part they played. Some have figured in man's attire in both the army and the navy, and for all whose identity became disclosed there were doubtless many others who preserved the secret of their sex, despite the proverbial tendency of feminine members of society to make known the facts which should be most sedulously concealed.

Of the American women who have taken part in warlike scenes, none is more widely known than "Molly Pitcher," the heroine of Monmouth. This battle was one of the important conflicts of the Revolution, and was fought in the summer of 1778, when the British troops, retreating from Philadelphia, were overtaken and attacked in New Jersey by the Continental forces under Washington. Although no decisive result occurred from the battle, the fact that the American forces were not repulsed by the foreign foe gave heart to the colonies to continue the efforts begun two years before, and which were to last five years longer before success was attained. In the troops from Pennsylvania was John Hays, a gunner in the First Artillery, Continental line. He had been accompanied by his wife when the troops to which he belonged had been sent to the field, and she busied herself in doing laundry work for the officers.

On that July day, when the fight raged on the New Jersey plain, the thermometer standing at ninety-six degrees in the shade, Mrs. Mary Hays busied herself in carrying water in a pail from a spring to the hot and wearied troops. "Here's Molly with the pail," she was frequently heard from the thirsty Continentals, and finally it was abbreviated to "Here, Molly Pitcher," and the sobriquet was permanently substituted for her real name when she displayed gallantry and heroism which surpassed her limitations of sex.

The company in which Hays was fighting and in which he was a rammer was stationed on rising ground between the brigades commanded by Livingston and Varnum. In a dash by British cavalry and infantry Hays was shot down, but not killed, and a call was made for some one to fill his place. No man appeared, but his wife, dropping the pail, picked up the rammer which her husband had held, and said she would avenge him. She served with the smoking cannon throughout the rest of the battle, and her courage was commended by the seasoned troops. The next day a brave woman, with her garments still soiled with the smoke of battle, was summoned by General Greene, who took her to Washington, by whom her gallantry was praised and who gave her a commission as a sergeant, under which she wore a cocked hat and the insignia of her rank. After her husband's death she continued to serve in the army, and she was finally placed in the list of half pay officers.

"Molly Pitcher" was born at Carlisle, Pa., in October, 1744. Her maiden name was Mary Ludwig, and her father came to this country from Germany. She was employed as a servant in the family of General William Irvine, in Carlisle, and there in

1769 she married John Hays, who was a barber. He became an artilleryman in December, 1775. The story is told that his wife was with his troop at Fort Clinton, on the Hudson, in November, 1777, when that fortification was assaulted and taken by the British. The American garrison fled in such haste that Hays dropped a lighted match, with which he was about to touch off a cannon, and his wife picked up the match and put it to the touchhole of the gun, and so fired the last shot before the surrender.

After the Revolution "Molly Pitcher" lived at the barracks at Carlisle, doing cooking and washing for the soldiers. She was also employed as a nurse by a number of families, as she was fond of children and gentle



—From Youth's Companion.

to them, although somewhat rough in her manner and stern in matters of discipline, demanding military obedience. For a considerable period in her later years she kept a small store, and is described as having been garrulous and querulous. Several years after the death of the gunner, Hays, she remarried, her second husband being Sergeant Geo. McCauley. He is said to have abused her and to have lived on her earnings. In 1822, a year before her death, the Pennsylvania Legislature recognized her services in the War of the Revolution by voting her the sum of \$40 at once and the same sum as an annuity for life, to be paid half yearly. Her death occurred at her home in Carlisle in January, 1823, and she was buried with military honors. Her grave remained unmarked until the centennial year of American in-

dependence. A sum of money was then collected for the purpose and a shaft erected, on which appears this inscription:

Mollie McCauley,
Renowned in history as
"Molly Pitcher."
The Heroine of Monmouth.
Died January 22, 1823.
Aged seventy-nine years.
Erected by the citizens of Cumberland County, July the Fourth, 1876.

There is a bas-relief representing the battle heroine in the act of ramming a cannon on a monument on the battlefield of Monmouth. In the painting of "The Field of Monmouth," by George Washington Parke Curtis, "Molly Pitcher" also figures.

WOMAN'S WAY.

Petty (on the Fourth)—"Girls is curious critters!"
Mugsy—"Dere de limit. Dere's one now—setting off a ten-cent cannon."



cracker and den sticking her fingers in her ears so she won't hear it."—From Puck.

The Fourth of July.

Much has been written of late years upon the dangers incident to the noisy celebration of Independence Day, and attempts have been made by legislative and other enactments to abolish the gunpowder method of commemorating the national birthday.

The Moravians in Labrador.

The Settlement a Mission Church,
Its Work Directed From Saxony.....

From Gustav Kobbé's "Down on the Labrador" in The Century.

The first effort to found a mission on Labrador was made by a Dutch sea captain, Christian Erhardt, a member of the Moravian brotherhood, who, in July, 1752, landed at Cape Aillik in the ship Hope and named the spot Hoffenthal (Hopedale). The attempt cost him his life, for he was murdered by the Eskimos. Nothing daunted by his fate, other Moravians visited the coast, and amicable relations with the Eskimos having been gradually established, a mission station was built at Nain in 1771. This was followed, in 1777, by Hopedale, seventy miles south of Nain and about thirty-five miles north of the first Hopedale at Cape Aillik. There are now six Moravian mission stations on Labrador—Hopedale, the most southerly; Zoar, Nain, Okak, Hebron and Rama. The last named is not far from Cape Chudleigh, Hudson Bay. Snow falls there early in September, and the ice off the coast begins to break up before the middle of July. Except for one dog-sled mail in winter and the brief visit from the mission ships in summer, the stations north of Nain are completely cut off from civilization. At Hebron the gales are so fierce that no buildings more than a story high can withstand them.

The Moravian brotherhood is emphatically a mission church, its work being directed from Herrenhut, Saxony. The mission on Labrador is supported by the "Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel" in London, but the missionaries are appointed by the authorities at Herrenhut. A trade with the Eskimos is carried on at the mission stations, provisions, clothing, guns and ammunition being exchanged for furs, seal oil and salt fish, and the profits go to reimburse as far as they will the S. F. G. This seems a queer mixture of business and religion, and has called forth considerable criticism. No one, however, dislikes it more than the missionaries themselves.

But, even with the trade, the mission is not self-supporting. It has been charged that, as the Eskimos are dependent upon the mission stores for their supplies, they are virtually held in slavery by the missionaries, and that the latter are as keen traders as they are preachers. But these charges originate with persons who are themselves anxious to establish trade with the Eskimos. As a matter of fact, the poor Huskies would starve were it not for the mission stations, for they are proverbially improvident. I was in one little Eskimo hut, perhaps ten by fifteen, the proprietor of which boasted six large kerosene lamps, and had hung cards of brass buttons on the walls as we would hang pictures. Lamps and buttons had been purchased of a trading schooner at very high rates in exchange for the fur and fish the hunter had captured with great labor and no little danger, and this when he had no supply of provisions laid in for the winter. Had he applied to the mission store for such useless articles he would have been dissuaded from buying them.

That branch of the United Elders' Conference of the Moravian Church which has special charge of mission work has under its supervision a school for the training of missionaries and a school and home for missionaries' children. The latter is at Kleinewickie, near Bautzen, Saxony, and thither, at the age of seven, the children from the mission stations are sent. Here they receive instruction until their sixteenth year, and after that they are assisted in pursuing any special study for which they have shown aptitude.

Missionaries remain in harness until they conscientiously feel that they have become too infirm to be of further service; they are then retired on a pension. Each set of stations has its superintendent, the head of the Labrador mission at Nain being also German Consul. Most of the missionaries are Germans, though England is now contributing a few. The oldest missionary at each station is usually the Hausvater, and under him conferences are held in which the work is divided up among the "brothers." Much secular work falls to their share, for the stations are but lonely outposts. At Hopedale, for instance, one of the missionaries is in charge of the store, and also brews the light beer, which is the only alcoholic beverage drunk at the station, and the missionary who officiates as principal of the Eskimo school is also the baker, and feeds the sheep and fowl. The wives take turn in cooking dinner and supper, which are "found" by the S. F. G., and are served at a common table. Breakfast, which the missionaries provide at their own expense, is partaken of in their own apartments.

French Peasants' Odd Business.
"In France, at this season," said a bird dealer, "the banks of the streams are yellow with bonfires every night. About the fire loaf peasants, men and women, smoking chattering, spooning."

"They keep the blaze going all night, and at dawn, behold! the ground is an inch or two deep with May flies, fireflies, moths—little creatures that, expecting some unknown and divine sensation, flew out of the darkness into those clear and gemlike flames, fluttered thrice again in agony, fell and died."

"The tiny corpses are sold to the French bird dealers at five or six cents a pint, and are resold for food to the owners of pet birds, finches, thrushes, canaries, nightingales and the like."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

That Mayflower Myriad.
The new Adriatic of the White Star Line is described as a nine-story as well as a nine-day wonder, thus fulfilling the scriptural allusion to "they that go down in the ships," also up, via elevator. The Adriatic is 725 feet long and can accommodate 3000 passengers—nearly as many as must have come over on the famous Mayflower.—Albany Argus.



There was a patriotic youth
Who dearly loved a maiden,
But, being very bashful, he
Proposing kept evading—
Until they went one glorious Fourth
To see the men parading.

The big guns boomed, the bugles blew,
The horses' footsteps clattered,
While rattling drums, exploding bombs,
Along the line were scattered;
And noisy boys fired crackers big
Till every nerve was shattered.

"Oh! everything is popping, George!"
She said with eyes that flared.
Before he knew, he took the hint,
And something to her blurted—
Then heard through din of noisy Fourth
A "Yes" from lips averted.

—May Kelly, in July Lippincott's Magazine.

Automobiles in United States.

It is stated that there are 150,000 automobiles registered in twenty-five States in the United States, and there are 50,000 in the twenty-one States which have no laws pertaining to automobilism.—Engineer.

FAMOUS LOTTERY ENDS ITS CAREER

Honduras Company's Promoters
Plead Guilty in Alabama.

34 PAY FINES OF \$284,000

Agree to Surrender All Books and Paraphernalia, and This Means That the Gambling Enterprise Has Come to an End.

Mobile, Ala.—With the imposition of fines, aggregating \$284,000, in the Federal Court here, upon thirty-four persons, the Honduras National Lottery Company, which the United States Government has for fifteen years been pursuing, passed out of existence. The penalization of the principals in the company and their agents, and an order confiscating certain property of the company situated in this country, marks the end of a stupendous and highly profitable gambling venture, in which all of the chances were taken by the patrons. The company gathered in about \$4,000,000 a year, retained forty-five per cent, and divided the remainder among the prize-winners in the scheme.

The action against the lottery promoters was taken in the court for the Southern District of Alabama, before Judge Toulin, and resulted in the entering of wholesale pleas of guilty, the charge being conspiracy to cause the interstate carriage of lottery advertisements. In pleading guilty, the defendants agreed to surrender for destruction all lottery books, plates and other paraphernalia, and, also, to dispose of the printing establishment of the company at Wilmington, Del., known as the John M. Rogers Press, where the lottery tickets have for years been printed.

Fines of \$10,000 each were assessed against Dave Hennen Morris and Alfred Hennen Morris, of New Orleans and New York City; W. C. Henderson, of Brooklyn, was fined \$5000; Harry W. Hensen, of Brooklyn, was fined \$2500; Oscar Hauger, of Hoboken, \$1500, while fines ranging from \$10,000 to \$500 were assessed against the following: William H. Parkhouse, James Rea, G. W. Bredow, William P. Johnston, Louis C. Graham, Edward L. Pinac, Frank L. Howard, Albert Baldwin, Sr., Chapman Hyams, Paul Conrad, John M. Demarest and Edward J. Demarest, all of New Orleans; John Morris Rogers, Jesse K. Baylis, of Lexington; James S. Moore, Chicago; General W. L. Cabell, Dallas; Robert K. Thompson, Mobile; Joseph L. Shaw, Tom Williams and Henry L. Plum, Washington, D. C.; Herman Bruner, St. Louis; Frank E. Johnson, Hartford; A. B. Kaufman, Detroit; Harry J. Schott, Baltimore; Wallace Masterson, Savannah; Francis X. Fitzpatrick and John Hoag.

The Honduras National Lottery Company was originally the Louisiana State Lottery Company, a duly legalized institution under the State Constitution, with a charter running for twenty-five years—to 1894. John A. Morris, of New Orleans, was the dominant factor. At the expiration of the charter the State declined to renew it, although offered \$1,350,000 a year. The company then began business at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, as the Honduras National Lottery Company, having twelve drawing a year—ten for each—of which about \$2,000,000 of tickets were sold, and two grand drawings, for each of which double that sum, approximately, was received for the sale of tickets, while the prizes were also doubled.

HAMLIN KILLED IN AUTO.

Millionaire Buffalo Horse Breeder Was Trying to Pass Runabout.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Harry Hamlin, millionaire, clubman, horsebreeder and automobile enthusiast, was instantly killed on the Williamsville road north of this city. He was riding in his seventy horse power car and was trying to pass a high-power runabout. Both cars were running at speed said to be in excess of fifty miles an hour. The accident to Hamlin's car occurred when it ran into a horse and buggy.

Hamlin went out riding accompanied by his chauffeur, Peter Minhard, and a workman in his barn, John Hanson. Minhard was driving the car.

BOOST PRICE OF MEAT.

Law Against Diseased Cattle Makes Famine at Packing Centres.

Chicago.—Prices of all kinds of packing products were raised from one to three cents a pound by the wholesale and retail dealers. The packers have protested against purchasing cattle under the new inspection law, which makes it incumbent upon them to permit a post-mortem examination after they buy their animals. They have demanded a better grade of cattle, or that the farmer stand the loss, and the farmers, "to get even," have shut off the supply. As a consequence, the packers have boosted prices.

Temporary Commissions Appointed.

John C. Capers, of South Carolina, has been chosen by President Roosevelt for the post of Commissioner of Internal Revenue ad interim.

200,000 Parade For Pure Wines.

A gigantic demonstration of wine growers was held at Nimes, France, as a protest against the adulteration of wines. Two hundred thousand persons marched in the procession. The day passed without violence.

New Internal Revenue Commissioner.

Pearl Wright, of New Orleans, accepted the Internal Revenue Commission's offer to him by the President, but will not assume the duties of the office until December 1.

Sporting Notes.

Because of poor work Coach Courtney has again shaken up the Cornell crew.

Jake Kilrain, the ex-pugilist, is now a special policeman in Somerville, Mass.

Harvard's second crew decided not to compete in the American Henley at Philadelphia.

St. Louis will send thirty oarsmen to participate in the National Regatta in Philadelphia.

Trinity's football schedule includes eight games. West point will be the most formidable opponent.

MAN RESCUED FROM WRECK

Yacht Capsized in Long Island Sound—Crew Drowned.

Edward Auth Ties Himself to the Boat When It Capsizes—Engine Breaks Down in a Storm.

New Haven, Conn.—Edward Auth, of 132 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn, was rescued from a capsized sloop by the crew of the tug Wyoming, which made port here. His four companions, Jacob Auth, his brother; August Jager, of 826 Saratoga avenue, his brother-in-law; Otto Fieger, of 154 Vorst street, and George Glazer, of Manhattan, were drowned.

As the tug passed Norwalk, about two miles from shore in Long Island Sound, Captain McGoldrick saw a capsized boat. The Wyoming went alongside, and in the water found Auth, who appeared to be dead. He was bound by a rope to the stern of the boat. The body was lifted into the tug and signs of life were detected. The crew administered strong stimulants, and the man revived slowly.

"We five left Brooklyn for New Haven on the twenty-three-foot sloop the Belle, which, and my brother own, he said. "We reached New Haven, and after remaining there three or four hours went back along Long Island Sound to Bridgeport, where we spent the night. We got an early start out of Bridgeport next morning, working the auxiliary engine."

"We had gone along the Sound about as far as Norwalk when a terrific wave struck us and tipped the boat over. I was able to seize a piece of rope and to fasten it to my body. I am not quite clear about what happened next, but do know that some of the party were drowned at once and that others held on awhile. After awhile I became unconscious."

KILLS SISTER AND HERSELF.

Girl Was Worn Out With a Mother's Duties and Responsibilities.

Springfield, Ill.—Carrying her sister Carrie, a hopeless cripple only seven years old, in her arms to a secluded spot, Cora Leaderbrand, seventeen years old, daughter of a prosperous farmer four miles south of this city, shot her little charge through the brain and then killed herself. Their bodies were found side by side, with evidence that in her death struggle Cora had tried to kill her dear sister.

There is no doubt as to the motive that prompted the girl to the double tragedy. She was overcome with depression at the prospect of having to care indefinitely for the tiny cripple. Joseph Leaderbrand, the father, said that Cora always was content until a couple of months ago when a youth came courting. Then the girl became restless because, as she explained to her father, she could not go to dances and parties like other girls, but there never was a suspicion she would resort to murder and suicide.

PENSION ROLL SMALLER.

Expense of New Service Law Much Less Than Expected.

Washington, D. C.—The pension roll and its expense to the Nation have begun to decrease, notwithstanding the service pension act of the last Congress, which temporarily added less than \$15,000,000 to the expenditures.

Officials of the Pension Bureau, legislators and others interested in the new law are expressing surprise at the remarkably small number of old soldiers applying for pensions under it who have not been drawing pensions previously. So small is the number that the law will prove far less expensive than was expected at the time of its passage. Commissioner Warner believes that of the money appropriated for the coming year there will be a balance turned back into the Treasury, and that he will need less money each year hereafter.

FINED \$1,623,000.

Waters-Pierce Concern Also Expelled From Texas by Jury.

Austin, Texas.—In the suit of the State against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company the jury brought in a verdict which found that branch of the Standard Oil monopoly guilty of back counts of violating the Anti-Trust law of 1903 and fixed the penalty at a fine of \$1,623,000 and revocation of the license to do business in the State.

It was a jury of farmers which returned this verdict, a sweeping victory for the State after a trial lasting three weeks. The defense, it is said, will appeal.

SOLDIERS KILL FUGITIVE.

Negro Troopers Shoot Down a White Convict, Who Fights.

Chicago.—Herman Leroy, a deserter from the artillery and a military prisoner at Fort Sheridan, escaped from his guards and sought refuge in a deserted barn just south of the military reservation. The barn was surrounded by soldiers from the fort, and when Leroy refused to surrender and assailed his pursuers with sticks and stones, he was shot and killed by Privates MacGoodwin and John J. Sanford, negroes of Troop N, Ninth Cavalry.

Sermon For the Rich.

John D. Rockefeller and John R. Hegeman were in the congregation at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, in New York City, and heard Dr. Aked say "man shall not live by stocks and bonds alone."

May Net Millions in Fines.

The Government prepared to prosecute the bituminous coal trust among other great Eastern railroads in cases that may net a million in fines.

Chinese Attack Germans.

Chinese rebels killed all the military and civil officials at Wankong and wrecked the German mission station at Lienchow.

Former Senator Dead.

William P. Sheffield, formerly United States Senator from Rhode Island, died at his home at Newport, R. I.

Rogers Will Fight Roosevelt.

Interviewed in France, Henry H. Rogers said President Roosevelt's Privoroads construction would be fought out by the lawyers in America.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

The term of the Supreme Court of the United States for 1906-07 came to a close. The Court will not open again until October 14.

Secretary Taft said the United States Provisional Government in Cuba had cost about \$4,000,000 and would cost about \$3,000,000 more.

Surgeon-General Rixey is endeavoring to have the hospital ship Relief put in commission for the care of the sick of the navy.

Steps were taken by the Government to redress a blunt affront to the uniform of American and foreign bluejackets who were barred from a dance park near the Jamestown Exposition.

Army officers are much shaken up over an order issued by President Roosevelt for soldiers to engage in annual tests of horsemanship.

Secretary Root took action, through the Department of Justice, for the protection of Japanese from ill treatment in San Francisco, and also called on the State of California to perform its duty under the treaty with Japan.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Honolulu, Hawaii, has had two deaths from plague and one new case of that disease.

Six months' experience in Cuba has given the American soldiers there rank as the crack corps in the service. Cuba's census is expected to show a population of 2,000,000.

The Philippine military police is now a body consisting of 6000 enlisted men, all natives, and among the officers are several Filipinos.

Japanese merchants and hotel keepers in Honolulu, Hawaii, are signing a petition to President Roosevelt, asking for the rescinding of his order prohibiting the admission of Japanese to the mainland from the insular possessions.

DOMESTIC.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretaries Root, Wilson and Garfield, attended Mrs. McKinley's funeral at Canton, Ohio.

Secretary Taft discussed "National Altruism" before the National Millers' Federation in convention at St. Louis.

Edgar W. Meigs, seventeen years old, who has been on trial at Salem, Mass., charged with murdering his father, was found not guilty.

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Long, in an open letter to President Roosevelt, demanded an apology for the charge that he is a "nature faker."

James Bybee, the engine driver, and an unknown man were killed by the ditching of the Sunset express train near Bradley, Cal.

Statistics of Black Hand crimes showed that the New York City police are powerless to end the reign of terror of blackmailers.

William J. Bryan, in an address at the Jamestown Exposition, said the railroads were the chief gainers by the stopping of rebates and railroad passes.

A. W. Lusen, a jeweler of large wealth, mysteriously disappeared from El Paso, Texas.

Mrs. Howard Gould, wife of the New York millionaire, claims she has received a letter disclosing a plot to poison her.

Amos Scott Institute, an institute for young women at Decatur, Ga., has received a \$50,000 gift from Samuel M. Inman, of Atlanta.

Thomas D. Jordan, formerly Controller of the Equitable Life, was indicted on charges of forgery and perjury, in New York City.

General Kuroki quailed at the sight of wholesale slaughter in the Chicago stockyards.

William H. Douglas, president of the New York Produce Exchange, in his annual address charged railroads with failure to furnish adequate facilities for New York shippers.

The property of the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company, sold at Toledo, Ohio, by order of the Federal Court, was bought in by the bondholders.

FOREIGN.

A report comes from Paris that Russia has decided to dismantle Vladivostok, razing the walls and removing the guns.

Premier Stolypin has summoned to St. Petersburg the governors of provinces where agrarian risings are serious.

The famous Alhambra at Granada is bordering on collapse, due to lack of repair.

A dispatch from the frontier to Mexico City said that the Guatemalans were intrenching and mounting guns opposite Ocosingo.

A written order for the massacre of the MacDonalds, of Glencoe, was sold at auction in London for \$7000.

The Finnish Diet elected under the new constitution was formally opened at Helsinki.

The Georgian Bay Canal Commission has completed its survey for a twenty-one foot waterway from Fort William to Montreal; the cost is estimated at \$100,000,000.

Albert A. Snowden is in Berlin, representing the Carnegie Teachers' Pension Fund, inquiring into German methods. He has been courteously received at the Ministry of Education.

A number of Americans were present at the spring review of the garrison at Potsdam; Emperor William entertained the British editors at the new palace.

The city of Southampton gave a hearty welcome to the steamer Adriatic, on her arrival from New York, opening the White Star service between the two ports.

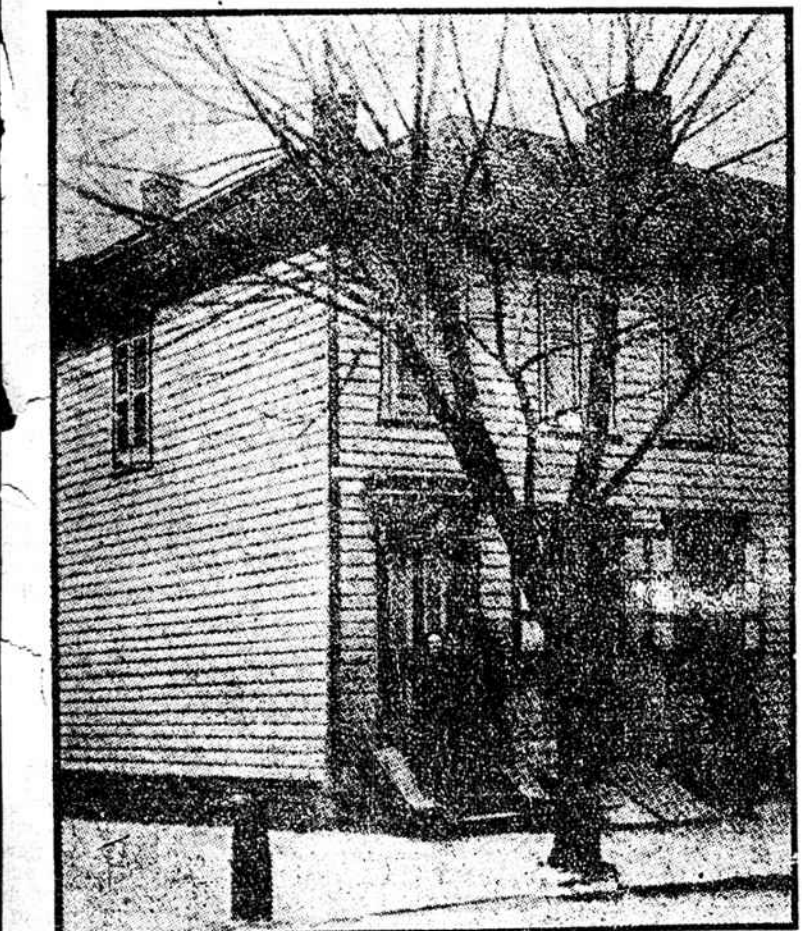
A general strike of the French Naval Reserve, comprising practically all seamen, longshoremen and fishermen, began at all ports; crews left the transatlantic liners at Havre and the steamers at Marseilles.

The Russian Social Democrats in session in London decided to sever all relations with the Constitutional Democrats and other Liberal parties in Russia.

Chinese rebels announced that the uprising was not directed against foreigners, the object being to murder all officials and overthrow the Government; troops near Amoy are said to have joined the revolutionists.

Fire at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, destroyed property valued at \$1,500,000.

It was reported from Lisbon that King Charles might attempt to govern for three years without a Parliament.



MOLLY PITCHER'S HOME, AT CARLISLE, PA., BEFORE THE WORK OF TEARING DOWN WAS BEGUN.